The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 20, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

All celebrated people lose on a close view.—Napoleon.

WHOLE NO. 874. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1928. VOL. 17, NO. 43.

MACHINE-GUN "DEMOCRACY" IN COAL FIELDS

Private armies are in control of Pennsylvania's bituminous coal fields. Gas bombs, rapid-fire guns and powerful searchlights are massed to enforce court decrees that evicted miners shall receive no aid in their legal efforts to protect wives and children.

The miners ask for a living wage; the coal owners insist that rates be based on starvation standards of West Virginia. The miners plead for a conference; the coal owners flout invitations by the President of the United States and the Secretary of Labor.

The president of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation, leader in the union-smashing campaign, notified the Secretary of Labor:

"There is no public need to justify interference by the government with these fundamental readjustments."

Note the oily definition of wage reductions. He calls this process "readjustments." He professes to abhor "interference by the government," while he uses state and federal governments to destroy the Miners' Union and starve these workers and their dependents.

The federal judiciary is at his command and a sweeping injunction, written by his attorneys, has been O. K.'d by Federal Judge Schoonmaker. The power of the government of the United States is behind this edict that has no sanction in law, justice or morality.

The state government of Pennsylvania has given general police powers to gunmen appointed, controlled and maintained by coal owners. These thugs recognize but one authority—their paymaster.

Workers are enjoined, evicted, beaten and clubbed—all under the pretense of alleged law, while the coal owners thunder: "No interference by government." They have access to governmental power, but when the nation's chief executive approves a peace conference, they reply, "No interference by government." They refuse to distinguish between mediation by government officials, which the miners favor, and their use of government to continue industrial war.

It is too much to expect that democratic ideals can withstand machine-gun rule. This undermining of government should be apparent.

Industrial autocrats may cry with the French aristocrats: "After us the deluge," but no citizen worthy of the name can countenance present methods of these profits-crazed employers.

Government by law and machine-gun rule are contradictory.

PRESIDENT GREEN POINTS WAY FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE IN 1928

Washington, Jan. 7.—Owners and management of industry are challenged to cooperate with organized labor in the establishment of sound economic standards and industrial peace by William Green, president A. F. of L., in "A New Year Greeting to the Employers and the Public."

"We welcome the opportunity for giving our collective skill, training and technique to the development of industrial and individual efficiency," said Mr. Green. "We believe that American living standards and national prosperity can only be fostered through the maintenance of a high industrial productivity level and a high and still higher purchasing power.

"The real problem of the new year will be that of financing commodity consumption. Not only must the consuming mass of people be encouraged to buy, but they must be financed to the point where they can buy freely.

"How will the owners of industrial enterprises meet this challenge? Will they accept organized labor's offer of co-operation? Will they assist in giving new force and meaning to collective bargaining so that all concerned may think in terms of industrial peace?

"Team work on the part of employers and employed is desirable, but before this can be a reality there must be a will to work together and a recognition of and respect for each other's rights.

"Opposition to the A. F. of L., and its constituent parts through the organization of company 'unions,' the use of court injunctions and the denial of the employes' right to join a labor union of their choice tends to fan the flame of industrial hate and to widen the breach between employers and employes. Will those employers who have been pursuing such an opposition policy continue to do so?

"The experience of the past can be repeated, or a new era of industrial good will can be ushered in. Corporations can experiment with company 'unions' and various brands of welfare plans and in this way oppose the standard, independent trade unions, as represented by the A. F. of L., or they can accept our offer of co-operation and service. Which will it be? The answer must come from the employers of labor."

HOW WAGE FIGURES ARE JUGGLED

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This is an average wage of $70,350, and is included in the total amount paid in wages and salaries in this country. The same system is used below the millionaire class. When workers who are paid less than a living wage read of the total wages paid and the grand average throughout the nation, they wonder who is getting the money.

The report of these 228 millionaires indicate how the average is boosted and how wage figures are juggled.

HOURS MUST BE REDUCED

Increased introduction of labor-saving machinery will cause "considerable" unemployment this year, according to Francis I. Jones, executive director of the United States Employment Service.

Organized labor offers the one solution for this condition—hours must be reduced.

It is no answer to offer the consoling theory that displaced workers can enter other industries. The silent revolution affects every industry.

Neither is the answer found in another consoling—but equally unsound—theory, that the manufacture of and care for new machinery will provide employment for displaced workers. The cost of this machinery, together with its care, is an inescapable charge on industry. If this cost is equal to production costs before the installation of the machine, there is no advantage in displacing labor.

If the employer has the same costs with his automatic machinery that he had before, his production cost is unchanged. This is not the case. The purpose of labor-saving machinery is to lessen labor costs, be that cost direct or indirect.

The "labor slack" can not be taken up by the manufacture and care of machines that displace labor. If this were true, the purpose of labor-saving devices would be defeated.

Injunction Judge Would End Strike

Minneapolis, Jan. 7.—Upholsterers on strike against the Brooks Parlor Manufacturing Company have been ordered by a local court to show cause why they should not declare their strike off. The company claims it has sufficient labor. The unionists have been on strike for several months, despite injunctions that are intended to frighten them. The latest injunction would give courts the power to end a strike whenever the employer fills his plant with strike-breakers and other incompetents.

The company's affairs are managed by the Citizen's Alliance, which has taken charge of the low-wage movement. Organized labor has rallied to the defense of the unionists, and the strike is one of the most vigorously contested in the history of this city.

The latest injunction indicates the desperate straits the company and its allies are in. Because of the vicious precedent it will establish, the workers will resist the proposal that an injunction judge may decide whether a strike should be continued.

JURY SYSTEM DOOMED, SAYS LAW PROFESSOR

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 7.—The jury system, that for centuries has been a part of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence, is doomed, said Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard Law School, in an address to the Nebraska Bar Association. The system i too expensive, he said. For criminal cases he advocated a plan whereby a judge would decide guilt or innocence and a state commission prescribe sentence.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The jury system is quietly passing out of existence in the administration of criminal law, Dr. Raymond Moley of Columbia University told the American Political Science Association at its annual meeting here.

In some States, Prof. Moley said, 90 per cent of the criminal cases are disposed of without a jury, and where the system is still in effect it is causing so much dissatisfaction in all quarters that its passing is only a matter of time.

The administrative system, he said, seems to be breaking down in criminal law as well, inasmuch as the power to impose sentences will pass to some other tribunal, such as a highly paid commission like that recently recommended for New York State by Governor Smith.

FRAGILE PERSONS RISK LIFE IN CARS

New York, Jan. 7.—Representatives of Interborough Rapid Transit Company admit that "fragile persons" have no business riding in their cars during rush hours. The transit commission is holding hearings on overcrowding.

Company witnesses said the cars are no more crowded than "a dance floor," and that the growing number of passengers, because of increased population, will be met by plans somehow."

The Interborough is facing this fresh attack by the transit commission while it pleads for an injunction to protect its company "union" and "yellow dog."

CATCH PHRASES SCORED

Washington, Jan. 7.—Catch phrases weaken citizenship said James T. Young of the University of Pennsylvania at a conference of the American Political Science Association. The speaker deplored the tendency of the American people to "repeatedly accept and promote men in public life whose chief ability is the promiscuous and attractive use of indefinite terms."

FEDERAL EMPLOYES UNITE

Denver, Jan. 7.—Colored federal employes have organized and are chartered by the National Federation of Federal Employes.

CLERGY CALL ON CHURCHES TO AID LABOR IN STRUGGLE

New York, Jan. 7.—"The churches must rededicate themselves to the 40,000,000 manual laborers in the United States," Rev. Dr. Worth M. Tippy of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ told the Congregational Industrial Seminar.

"The great task confronting the clergymen of America is to bring the churches back into the struggle for the rights of the masses," said Dr. Tippy. "It is important that the churches be in the forefront for the welfare of struggling people, such as the miners."

Rev. Dr. Edward L. Israel, chairman of the Social Justice Commission of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, told the seminar that the "church has talked in generalizations too much and has not particularized enough.

"The church is constantly making excuses for its neutrality in industry. We are not neutrals. We stand for a definite concept of human rights, for collective bargaining, for fair hours of labor, and we do not have to apologize for it," said Dr. Israel.

"The churches should stop spending their time passing resolutions and adopting programs and devote more time to specific industrial problems. On that score there should be a greater intelligence in the rank and file of the ministry. Until that time comes when a man can get into the pulpit and apply himself directly to a case without having to apologize to his board of directors or fear the loss of his position, or play politics, we will get nowhere."

Other clergymen were equally emphatic that churchmen should acquire a close contact with the workers and challenge social wrongs.

1,250,000 AGED BRITONS UNDER NEW PENSION ACT

London, England, Jan. 7.—The final clause of the Old Age Contributory Pensions Act became effective this week. Already 1,250,000 aged have been added to the national benefit rolls, which now includes more than one-third of the population of Britain, or 15,000,000 people. These are wage earners—men, women and children—who are insured against the worst effects of privation arising from ill health, unemployment, accident, old age and loss of death of their natural supporters.

Various clauses of the act have been gradually enforced. When the act was first proposed it was roundly denounced as "socialistic," but opposition subsided. No person of standing now disagrees with the act.

This legislation is supplemental to the Health Insurance and the Unemployment Insurance Acts. All contributors to the plan who are over 65 years of age will receive 10 shillings a week irrespective of means or test. An insured person over 70 years of age is entitled to receive, without inquiry as to means, residence or nationality, a pension of 10 shillings a week for life.

The first clause of the act, which became effective a year ago, provides for the privation of 10 shillings a week for widows, and smaller amounts for each child to continue until they reach the age of 14. The widow's pension ceases at remarriage.

Additions to the pension roll have increased the national deficit. The Labor party insists that this deficit can be wiped out by levying an extra tax on unearned income above £50,000 annually. Nothing has angered coupon clippers more than this.

FALSE PATRIOTISM HIT BY HISTORIANS

Washington, Jan. 7.—Falsification of history in the interest of a perverted patriotism was opposed by the American Historical Association at their annual conference here. Membership in the association comprises most of the college and professional historians in the United States.

The development of genuine, intelligent patriotism, the association stated, demands that the truth of history shall be taught, even though it may include unpleasant facts. Attempts to foster national boastfulness, arrogance and indiscriminate worship of national heroes, the resolutions stated, only serve to promote a harmful pseudo-patriotism, instead of real love of country.

"Genuine and intelligent patriotism, no less than the requirements of honesty and sound scholarship, demand that text-book writers and teachers should strive to present a truthful picture of the past and present, with due regard to the different purposes and possibilities of elementary, secondary and advanced instruction," the resolution states.

"The cultivation in pupils of a scientific temper in history and the related social sciences, of a spirit of inquiry and a willingness to face unpleasant facts are far more important objectives than the teaching of special interpretations of particular events."

PUBLIC UTILITY PROBE HAS NOT BEEN KILLED

Washington, Jan. 7.—Reports from every section of the country indicate that the people do not approve the Senate's action in referring the Walsh public utility probe resolution to the Committee on Interstate Commission, where it is supposed to sleep. The question will again come before the Senate.

Popular sentiment is expressed by the Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer, former Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, editor, who declares: "The biggest domestic issue in the United States today is whether the merging waterpower companies will be permitted to impose excessive burdens for all time on users of power and light by issuing stocks and bonds upon which no money has been invested."

PHILIP SNOWDEN QUITS SMALL "LABOR" PARTY

New York, Jan. 7.—According to Associated Press cables from London, Philip Snowden has resigned from the Independent Labor Party. He said the British Labor Party fulfills all requirements of workers and others interested in social betterment.

The Independent Labor Party is a radical wing of the workers' political movement. It has no Communist connections. Mr. Snowden was chancellor of the exchequer, a position somewhat similar to the American Secretary of the Treasury, when Ramsey MacDonald was premier for nine months. Mr. Snowden is considered the financial genius of the workers' political movement.

WAGES CUT TEN PER CENT

South Manchester, Conn., Jan. 7.—More than 4,000 employes of Cheney Bros. silk manufacturers have been given a New Year's greeting in the form of a 10 per cent wage cut. The company claims this is necessary for successful competitive production."

COAL OWNERS BLAMED FOR COLORADO STRIKE

Denver, Jan. 7.—University of Denver students who investigated the I. W. W. coal strike in this state told a mass meeting that the coal owners are responsible and that Rockefeller's company "union" is a failure.

"The operators refuse to recognize any organization of miners," declared one student. "They consider labor a commodity purchasable at the lowest possible price."

Dr. A. R. Hitst of Grace Community Church said the militia violated the sacred writ of habeas corpus without a suggestion of insurrection. "It has disregarded the privacy of the home and has constantly abridged the right of free speech," he said.

"The refusal of employers to bargain collectively with employes caused the trouble. No strike will be forthcoming if the employers agree to meet with representatives of the miners' own choosing."

MORE MILLIONAIRES; LARGE GAIN DURING 1926

Washington, Jan. 7.—There were 228 millionaires in this country at the close of 1926, according to the Bureau of Internal R venue. This is 21 more than in 1925, and 153 more than in 1924 and 154 more than in 1923.

Fourteen individuals in 1926 reported incomes of $5,000,000 or more, just twice as many as in 1925. The total income of the 228 individuals was $543,595,524. Of this amount $16,000,000 was classed as "wages and salaries."

UNORGANIZED STRIKE

North Bergen, N. J., Jan. 7.—Unorganized workers employed by the National Lead Battery Company suspended work because of low wages. They are paid 40 cents an hour, and want 75 cents.

P. O. IS FOR SERVICE; NOT AGENCY FOR PROFIT

Washington, Jan. 7.—"The post office is an agency for service and not for profit," is the slogan of a bill that will again be urged at this session of Congress by Representative Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania.

All groups of postal workers favor the bill, which would end the policy of department officials who juggle figures whenever wage increases are urged.

Practically every government department calls on the post office for aid. The cost is placed against the post office. Under the Kelly bill these various public welfare services would be properly charged, rather than against postal revenues.

"There is no deficit in the Post Office Department," said Mr. Kelly. "There has not been a deficit in 25 years. Our job now is to show that there is no deficit, that service is the policy, that the public welfare projects should be paid out of the treasury."

The Kelly bill also provides that compensation of postal employes shall be based on their work, without regard of postal revenues.

EMPLOYERS BLIND TO HUMAN VALUES

New York, Jan. 7.—"Employers as a class are hopelessly ignorant of human values," said Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the Pittsburgh Methodist area at a conference of theological students.

"Employers know their own job superbly, but they do not and can not see the human side," said the churchman.

WILL PUBLIC OPINION COMPEL WORLD PEACE?

New York, Jan. 7.—An international disarmament conference, backed by agreement between the nations that war is undesirable, can reasonably be expected in 1929, was predicted by M. Salvador de Madariaga, until recently associated with the League of Nations.

Disarmament conferences have been influenced by experts. The question has become one for public opinion, instead of the specialists who took only at one angle of the problem, he said.

The difficulty with past conferences, he pointed out, was that experts dominated, and the attitude of the participants was national pride. Each nation reduced in proportion to that of another nation and the disarmament conference became an armament conference.

"A mistake in the past was to think that the so-called great powers were the necessary for a disarmament conference," he continued. "When, as the Spanish provert says, 'the shepherds get together a lamb is killed.' The little nations suffer. Any treaty such as Briand suggests for peace between two nations is superficial, because one always has to be armed for the nation one doesn't have a peace treaty with."

LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY BRINGS IDLE WORKERS

Washington, Jan. 7.—"Considerable labor will be displaced by labor-saving machinery the coming year, said Francis I. Jones, director general of the United States Employment Service, in an estimate of 1928 industrial conditions.

Mr. Jones said this reduction of workers will not interfere with the volume of business, which "is expected to register a new high level."

Labor-saving machinery as an unemployment cause was also referred to by George Soule of New York in an address to the American Economic Association at its session in this city. Coal corporation that they are in Coverdale. Soul

COAL OWNERS HIDE MACHINE GUNS; BACK UP LEGALIZED PRIVATE ARMY

By LOWELL LIMPUS
Special Correspondent New York Daily News

Probably you never heard of the town of Coverdale, Penn.

But you'd never heard of the village of St. Mihiel, either—15 years ago.

A grim and bloody battle placed the French town on the map. The same kind of a conflict is quite capable of sending the name of Pennsylvania's coming camp screaming through the headlines.

Do you think I exaggerate?

There are a lot of desperate men around Coverdale. They've had their houses unroofed; their water turned off; their electricity stopped and they've been arrested repeatedly. They say they've been beaten. It's hard for their leaders to keep them quiet.

Do you think a riot in Coverdale is a far-fetched possibility? I don't.

But it will be horrible.

The Coal and Iron police are equipped to crush any rioting that might develop. Their machine guns are waiting. Likewise tear gas bombs. Huge searchlights are concealed in turreted nests with protecting machine guns beside them.

I admit I never saw these machine guns at Coverdale.

But I have the word of Col. George W. Freeman, assistant to the vice president of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal corporation that they are in Coverdale.

Their location was pointed out to McCory (Daily News correspondent) and myself by certain members of the Coal and Iron police force, of which Freeman is the head, as well. I didn't tell Freeman about that, however, when I asked him if we could have pictures of the guns.

"Who said we had machine guns?" he cried, excitedly.

"A lot of the miners saw them as you took them in," I temporized.

"Why, I didn't think anybody saw them," he returned.

"Then you do have them?" I pressed.

"Why, yes," returned the coal company executive. "They're locked up at Coverdale, but we keep 'em oiled and all ready for use. And I'm the guy who will give the word when to use them.

"I'll admit I didn't think we needed them. Nor the tear gas bombs, either. I'd rather use an elm club to wrap around their necks if the Red Necks get gay. But we're ready."

And that's Coverdale.

Visiting Australians Not Fooled By Company "Union" Pretense

Washington, Jan. 7.—The Australian Industrial Commission, appointed by that government to visit the United States, found nothing that can be applicable to their own country, according to Australian newspapers received at A. F. of L. headquarters. The commission visited the United States several months ago.

No recommendations were made, although representatives attempt to glorify the company "union." This is referred to as "Yellow Dogism" by labor editors who point out that collective bargaining is unchallenged in Australia.

The labor members of the commission insist it is impossible to make any comparison between the two countries, because of America's tremendous natural resources, mass production and a vast population which provides her with a home market.

The labor members are alert to the purposes of the company "union" and are not fooled by the "industrial democracy" pretense of anti-union employers. The labor members say:

"The company 'union,' with the final veto regarding wages and conditions resting entirely in the hands of the employers, would not suit Australian conditions or Australian workers. The company 'union' in America is the result of special circumstances and conditions which do not exist in Australia. Collective bargaining has no place in their scheme. In America a large portion of unskilled and ordinary labor is unorganized and the company 'union' in many of the factories was established to checkmate the organization of workers. The relations between employers and employes can only be handled by the organized forces of each—the respective unions of employers or association of employers."

The "Age," a daily newspaper published in Melbourne, says:

"Australians may be safely left to work out their own industrial salvation. The process may be costly, but it is vain to dream of importing methods from any other country. Panacea for our labor troubles will have to be indigenous if they are to be efficacious. The government would be wise to devote itself to the seeking of solutions suited to individual Australian's temperament and to the Australian nation's stage of development."

PASSPORT DISPUTE WITH CANADA ENDS

Washington, Jan. 7.—Peter Heenan, Canadian Minister of Labor, adjusted differences with Secretary of Labor Davis over the passport feature of the immigration law as it affects employes of Canadian railroads operating in the United States.

The Canadians are often temporarily transferred to a terminal in this country. Under a strict interpretation of the law they were required to secure passports and pay a head tax. Mr. Heenan secured an adjustment following conferences with Secretary Davis. The Canadian was accompanied by the Assistant Minister of Labor, Harold H. Ward. The visitors were tendered a luncheon by the American Federation of Labor. Others present included Secretary of Labor Davis, former Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, Hugh Kirwin, director of conciliation, United States Department of Labor, and representatives of A. F. of L. national and international unions who are located in this city. Frank Morrison, secretary A. F. of L., acted as chairman in the unavoidable absence of President Green.

HUGE CHAIN STORES WILL COVER NATION

Washington, Jan. 7.—Department chain stores comparable in size to the steel trust and the General Motors Corporation was predicted by Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, in an address to the American Economic Association.

These chain stores will do an annual business of more than $1,000,000,000 and will be accomplished either by combinations of existing department stores or by combinations of various groups of chain stores, the speaker said.

SHOE PRICES WILL GO UP

Boston, Jan. 7.—Higher prices for shoes is predicted by the New England Shoe and Leather Association. The cost of leather has increased 35 per cent the last year, is the alibi. An unusual feature of the announcement is the absence of any reference to "high labor costs."

COLORADO COAL STRIKE NEED TRADE UNIONISM

Denver, Jan. 7.—The State Industrial Commission was told at its hearings on the Colorado coal strike that a strong labor union is a necessity for these workers. Witnesses testified that when miners were organized conditions that forced the present upheaval were quickly remedied.

Coal owners were charged with using false weights to steal coal mined by their employes.

R. F. McCarthy, former weigh boss for the National Fuel Company, testified that Samuel Higbee, superintendent of the company, ordered weigh bosses at the Puritan mine to cheat the miners on their coal tonnage. On cross-examination Higbee did not deny the statement. In some mines the workers wear big boots because of faulty pumping machinery. Poor ventilation and equipment for lowering and hoisting miners were also charged. Cheating checkweighmen is general.

Coal owners attempted to withdraw from the hearings on the ground that the Industrial Commission ruled the strike is illegal. The commission indicated that they would not withdraw with their consent.

The strike has focused public attention on the wrongs of the miners and the State Industrial Commission has been forced to change their indifferent attitude.

TEAPOT DOME ORDERED RETURNED TO UNCLE SAM

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 7.—Federal District Judge T. Blake Kennedy ordered Harry Sinclair and the Mammoth Oil Company to return Teapot Dome oil fields to the government, as instructed by the United States Supreme Court.

When the case was first before Judge Kennedy he ruled in favor of the company. The decision was reversed by the Court of Appeals, and this decision was upheld by the Supreme Court.

Judge Kennedy's first decision was the only reversal the government met in its long contest to secure control of Teapot Dome and the Elk Hills oil fields.

PRIVATE DETECTIVES DODGE REGULATION

New York, Jan. 7.—Heads of private detective agencies in this city have changed their minds about being regulated by the state.

Without the slightest trace of humor they notified the Baumes Crimes Commission they will organize along lines similar to the Bar Association, so they "will be able to weed out all undesirables, to organize a clearing house for information and to investigate the reliability of detectives seeking licenses as operators."

CAP WORKERS ENJOINED

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Cap and millinery workers are the latest victims of Injunction Judge Denis E. Sullivan. The writ is the stereotyped brand that issues from this court. Workers can not picket, can not talk to non-unionists or inform organized labor of the difficulty with employers.

The workers were locked out by 14 employers, who signed an agreement that does not expire until June, 1928.

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Note the oily definition of wage reductions. He calls this process "readjustments." He professes to abhor "interference by the government," while he uses state and federal governments to destroy the Miners' Union and starve these workers and their dependents.

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"How will the owners of industrial enterprises meet this challenge? Will they accept organized labor with company 'unions' and various brands of welfare plans and in this way oppose the standard, independent trade unions, as represented by the A. F. of L., or they can accept our offer of cooperation and service. Which will it be? The answer must come from the employers of labor."

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Neither is the answer found in another consoling—but equally unsound—theory, that the manufacture of and care for new machinery will provide employment for displaced workers. The cost of this machinery, together with its unescapable charge, is a drain on industry. If this cost is equal to production costs before the installation of the machine, there is no advantage in displacing labor.

If the employer has the same costs with his automatic machinery that he had before, his production cost is unchanged. This is not the case. The purpose of labor-saving machinery is to lessen labor costs, be that cost direct or indirect.

The "labor slack" can not be taken up by the manufacture and care of machines that displace labor. If this were true, the purpose of labor-saving devices would be defeated.

Injunction Judge Would End Strike

Minneapolis, Jan. 7.—Upholsterers on strike against the Northwestern Manufacturing Company have been ordered by a local court to show cause why they should not declare their strike off. The company claims it has sufficient labor. The unionists have been on strike for several months, despite injunctions that are intended to frighten them. The latest injunction would give courts the power to end a strike whenever the employer fills his plant with strikebreakers and other incompetents.

The company's affairs are managed by the Citizen's Alliance, which has taken charge of the low-wage movement. Organized labor has rallied to the aid of the unionists, and the strike is one of the most vigorously contested in the history of this city.

The latest injunction indicates the desperate straits the company and its allies are in. Because of the vicious precedent it will establish, the workers will resist the proposal that an injunction judge may decide whether a strike should be continued.

JURY SYSTEM DOOMED, SAYS LAW PROFESSOR

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 7.—The jury system, that for centuries has been a part of Anglo-Saxon independence, is doomed, said Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard Law School, in an address to the Nebraska Bar Association. The system i too expensive, he said. For criminal cases he advocated a plan whereby a judge would decide guilt or innocence and a state commission pronounce sentence.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The jury system is quietly passing out of existence in the administration of criminal law, Prof. Raymond Moley of Columbia University told the American Political Science Association at its annual meeting here.

In some States, Prof. Moley said, 90 per cent of the criminal cases are disposed of without a jury, and where the system is still in effect it is causing so much dissatisfaction in all quarters that its passing is only a matter of time.

The administrative system, he said, seems to be breaking down in criminal law and eventually the power to impose sentences will pass to some other tribunal, such as a highly paid commission like that recently recommended for New York State by Governor Smith.

CLERGY CALL ON CHURCHES TO AID LABOR IN STRUGGLE

New York, Jan. 7.—"The churches must rededicate themselves to the 40,000,000 manual laborers in the United States," Rev. Dr. Worth M. Tippy of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ told the Congregational Industrial Seminar.

"The great task confronting the clergymen of America is to swing the churches back into the struggle for the rights of the masses," said Dr. Tippy. "It is important that the churches be in the forefront for the welfare of struggling people, such as the miners."

Rev. Dr. Edward L. Israel, chairman of the Social Justice Commission of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, told the seminar that the "church has talked in generalizations too much and has not particularized enough.

"The church is constantly making excuses for its neutrality in industry. We are not neutrals. We stand for a definite concept of human rights, for collective bargaining, for fair hours of labor, and we do not have to apologize for it," said Dr. Israel.

"The churches should stop spending their time passing resolutions and adopting programs and devote more time to specific industrial conflicts. On that score there should be a greater intelligence in the rank and file of the ministry. Until that time comes when a man can get into the pulpit and apply himself directly to a case without having to apologize to his board of directors for fear the loss of his position, or play politics, we will get nowhere."

Other clergymen were equally emphatic that churchmen should acquire a close contact with the workers and challenge social wrongs.

1,250,000 AGED BRITONS UNDER NEW PENSION ACT

London, England, Jan. 7.—The final clause of the Old Age Contributory Pensions Act became effective this week. More than 1,250,000 aged have been added to the national benefit rolls, which now includes more than one-third of the population of Britain, or 15,000,000 people. These are wage earners—men, women and children—who are insured against the worst effects of privation arising from ill health, unemployment, accident, old age and loss of death of their natural protectors.

Various clauses of the act have been gradually enforced. When the act was first proposed it was roundly denounced as "socialistic," but opposition subsided. No person of standing now disagrees with the act.

This legislation is supplemental to the Health Insurance and the Unemployment Insurance Acts. All contributors to the plan who are over 65 years of age will receive 10 shillings a week, irrespective of means or test. An insured person over 70 years of age is entitled to receive, without inquiry as to means, income or nationality, a pension of 10 shillings a week for life.

The first clause of the act, which became effective a year ago, provides a pension of 10 shillings a week for widows, and smaller amounts for each child to continue until they reach the age of 14. The widow's pension ceases at remarriage.

Additions to the pension roll have increased the national deficit. The Labor party insists that this deficit can be wiped out by levying an extra tax on unearned incomes above £50,000 annually. Nothing has angered coupon clippers more than this.

PASSPORT DISPUTE WITH CANADA ENDS

Washington, Jan. 7.—Peter Heenan, Canadian Minister of Labor, adjusted differences with Secretary of Labor Davis over the passport feature of the immigration law as it affects employes of Canadian railroads operating in the United States.

The Canadians are often temporarily transferred to a terminal in this country. Under a strict interpretation of the law they were required to secure passports and pay a head tax.

Mr. Heenan secured an adjustment following conferences with Secretary Davis. The Canadian was accompanied by the Assistant Minister of Labor, Harold T. Ward. The visitors were tendered a luncheon by the American Federation of Labor. Others present included Secretary of Labor Davis, former Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, Hugh Kirwin, director of conciliation, United States Department of Labor, and representatives of A. F. of L. national and international unions who are located in this city. Frank Morrison, secretary A. F. of L., acted as chairman in the unavoidable absence of President Green.

COLORADO COAL FIELDS NEED TRADE UNIONISM

Denver, Jan. 7.—The State Industrial Commission was told at its hearings on the Colorado coal strike that a strong labor union is a necessity for these workers. Witnesses testified that when miners were organized conditions that forced the present upheaval were quickly remedied.

Coal owners were charged with using false weights to steal coal mined by their employes.

W. J. Loughran, general boss for the National Fuel Company, testified that Samuel Tescher, superintendent of the company mine did not deny the statement. In some mines the workers wear hip boots because of faulty pumping machinery. Poor ventilation and equipment for lowering and hoisting miners were also charged. Cheating checkweighmen is general.

Coal owners attempted to withdraw from the hearings on the ground that the Industrial Commission ruled the strike is illegal. The commission indicated that they could not withdraw with their consent.

The strike has focused public attention on the wrongs of the miners and the State Industrial Commission has been forced to change their indifferent attitude.

FALSE PATRIOTISM HIT BY HISTORIANS

Washington, Jan. 7.—Falsification of history in the interest of a perverted patriotism was opposed by the American Historical Association at their annual conference here. Membership in the association comprises most of the college and professional historians in the United States.

The development of genuine, intelligent patriotism, the association stated, demands that the truth of history shall be taught, even though it may include unpleasant facts. Attempts to foster national beautifulness, arrogance and indiscriminate worship of national heroes, the resolutions stated, only serve to promote harmful pseudo-patriotism, instead of real love of country.

"Genuine and intelligent patriotism, no less than the requirements of honesty and sound scholarship, demand that text-book writers and teachers should strive to present a truthful picture of the past and present, with due regard to the different purposes and possibilities of elementary, secondary and advanced instruction," the resolution states.

"The cultivation in pupils of a scientific temper in history and the related social sciences, of a spirit of inquiry and a willingness to face unpleasant facts are far more important objectives than the teaching of any formal interpretations of particular events."

PUBLIC UTILITY PROBE HAS NOT BEEN KILLED

Washington, Jan. 7.—Reports from every section of the country indicate that the people do not approve the Senate's action in referring the Walsh public utility probe resolution to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, where it is supposed to sleep. The question will again come before the Senate.

Popular sentiment is expressed by the Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer, former Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, editor, who declares: "The biggest domestic issue in the United States today is whether the merging waterpower companies will be permitted to impose excessive burdens for all time on users of power and light by issuing stocks and bonds upon which no money has been invested."

PHILIP SNOWDEN QUITS SMALL "LABOR" PARTY

New York, Jan. 7.—According to Associated Press dispatches from London, Philip Snowden has resigned from the Independent Labor Party. He said the British Labor Party fulfills the requirements of workers and others interested in social betterment.

The Independent Labor Party is a radical wing of the workers' political movement. It has no Communist connections. Mr. Snowden was chancellor of the exchequer, a position somewhat similar to the American Secretary of the Treasury, when Ramsay MacDonald was premier for nine months. Mr. Snowden is considered the financial genius of the workers' political movement.

WAGES CUT TEN PER CENT

South Manchester, Conn., Jan. 7.—More than 4,000 employes of Cheney Bros. silk manufacturers, have been given a New Year's greeting in the form of a 10 per cent wage cut. The company claims this is necessary for "successful competitive production."

COAL OWNERS BLAMED FOR COLORADO STRIKE

Denver, Jan. 7.—University of Denver students who investigated the I. W. W. outbreak in this state told a mass meeting that the coal owners are responsible and that Rockefeller's company "union" is a failure.

"The operators refuse to recognize any organization of miners," declared one student. "They consider labor a commodity purchasable at the lowest possible price."

Dr. A. A. Heist of Grace Community Church said the militia violated the sacred writ of habeas corpus without a suggestion of insurrection. "It has disregarded the privacy of the home and has constantly abridged the right of free speech," he said.

"The refusal of employers to bargain collectively with employes caused the trouble. No strike will be forthcoming if the operators agree to meet with representatives of the miners' own choosing."

MORE MILLIONAIRES; LARGE GAIN DURING 1926

Washington, Jan. 7.—There were 228 millionaires in this country at the close of 1926, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue. That is 21 more than in 1925, and 153 more than in 1924 and 154 more than in 1923.

Fourteen individuals in 1926 reported incomes of $5,000,000 or more, just twice as many as in 1925. The total incomes of the 228 individuals was $543,595,524. Of this amount $16,000,000 was classed as "wages and salaries."

UNORGANIZED STRIKE

North Bergen, N. J., Jan. 7.—Unorganized workers employed by the National Lead Battery Company suspended work because of low wages. They are paid 40 cents an hour, and want 60 cents.

P. O. IS FOR SERVICE: NOT AGENCY FOR PROFIT

Washington, Jan. 7.—"The post office is an agency for service and not for profit," is the purpose of a bill that will be urged at this session of Congress by Representative Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania.

All grounds of postal workers favor the bill, which would end the policy of department officials who juggle figures whenever wage increases are urged.

Practically every government department calls on the post office for aid. The cost is placed against the post office. Under the Kelly bill these various public welfare services would be properly charged, rather than against postal revenues.

"There is no deficit in the Post Office Department," said Mr. Kelly. "There has not been a deficit in 25 years. Our job now is to show that there is no deficit, that service is the policy that the public welfare projects should be paid out of the treasury."

Mr. Kelly's bill also provides that compensation of postal employes shall be based on their merits, without regard of postal revenues.

EMPLOYERS BLIND TO HUMAN VALUES

New York, Jan. 7.—"Employers as a class are hopelessly ignorant of human values," said Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the Pittsburgh Methodist area at a conference of theological students.

"Employers know their own job superbly, but they do not and can not see the human side," said the churchman.

WILL PUBLIC OPINION COMPEL WORLD PEACE?

New York, Jan. 7.—An international disarmament conference, backed by agreement between the nations that war is undesirable, can reasonably be expected in 1929, was predicted by M. Salvador de Madariaga, until recently associated with the League of Nations.

Disarmament conferences have been influenced by experts. The question has become one for public opinion, instead of the specialists who look only at one angle of the problem, he said.

The difficulty with past conferences, he pointed out, was that experts domined, and the attitude of the participants was national pride. Each nation reduced in proportion to that of another nation and the disarmament conference became an armament conference.

"A mistake in the past was to think that the so-called great powers were only necessary for a disarmament conference," he continued. "Like the fat of the Spanish proverb says, 'the shepherds get together a lamb is killed.' The little nations suffer. Any treaty such as Briand suggests for peace between two nations is superficial, because one always has to be armed for the nation one doesn't have a peace treaty with."

LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY BRINGS IDLE WORKERS

Washington, Jan. 7.—"Considerable" labor will be displaced by labor-saving machinery the coming year, said Francis I. Jones, director general of the United States Employment Service, in an address to the American Economic Association at its session in this city. These changes, he said, are an everpresent hazard to the worker.

NEW SCHOOL STUDIES URGED BY EDUCATORS

Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The curriculum of the modern school system "is largely behind the progress of American civilization," Dr. Frank P. Graves, State Commissioner of Education, told a group of educators here.

"We must more adequately fit the boy and girl of today to meet the problems and situations that arise in the present day," he said. "The curriculum which fitted the children of the fifteen Colonies will not prepare the children of today for modern problems. We must revise our school curriculum to meet the radical changes in civilization."

HEART DISEASE LEADS AS CAUSE OF DEATHS

Washington, Jan. 7.—Heart disease maintained first rank in 1926 as the most deadly disease to Americans, according to the Department of Commerce. Ranking next as causes of death were pneumonia, nephritis or inflammation of the kidneys, cancer and tuberculosis.

FRAGILE PERSONS RISK LIFE IN CARS

New York, Jan. 7.—Representatives of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company admit that "fragile persons" have no business riding in their cars during rush hours. The transit commission is holding hearings on overcrowding.

Company witnesses said the cars are no more crowded than "a dance floor," and that the growing number of passengers, because of increased population, "will find places somehow."

The Interborough is facing this flank attack by the transit commission, headed by Grover Whalen, to protect its company "union" and "yellow dog."

CATCH PHRASES SCORED

Washington, Jan. 7.—Catch phrases weaken citizenship said James T. Young of the University of Pennsylvania at a conference of the American Political Science Association. The speaker deplored the tendency of the American people to "repeatedly accept and promote men in public life whose chief ability is the promiscuous and attractive use of indefinite terms."

FEDERAL EMPLOYES UNITE

Denver, Jan. 7.—Colored federal employes have organized and are chartered by the National Federation of Federal Employes.

HUGE CHAIN STORES WILL COVER NATION

Washington, Jan. 7.—Department chain stores comparable in size to the huge Standard Oil and General Motors Corporation was predicted by Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, in an address to the American Economic Association.

These chain stores will do an annual business of more than $1,000,000,000 and will be accomplished either by combinations of existing department stores or by combinations of various groups of chain stores, the speaker said.

SHOE PRICES WILL GO UP

Boston, Jan. 7.—Higher prices for shoes is predicted by the New England Shoe and Leather Association. The cost of leather has increased 35 per cent the last year, is the alibi. An unusual feature of the announcement is the absence of any reference to "high labor costs."

Visiting Australians Not Fooled By Company "Union" Pretense

Washington, Jan. 7.—The Australian Industrial Commission, appointed by that government to visit the United States, found nothing that can be applicable to their own country, according to Australian newspapers received at A. F. of L. headquarters. The commission left the United States several months ago.

No recommendations were made, although employers' representatives attempted to glorify the company "union." This is referred to as "Yankee Dope to Kill Trade Unionism" by labor editors who point out that collective bargaining is unchallenged in Australia.

The labor members of the commission insist it is impossible to make any comparison between the two countries. America's "enormous natural resources, mass production and a vast population which provides her with a home market."

The labor members are alert to the purposes of the company "union" and are not fooled by the "industrial democracy" pretense of anti-union employers. The labor members say:

"The company union," with the final veto regarding wages and conditions resting entirely in the hands of the management, would not suit Australian conditions or Australian workers. The company 'union' in America is the result of special circumstances and conditions which do not exist in Australia. Collective bargaining has no place in their scheme. In America a large part of the time of the ordinary labor is unorganized and the company 'union' in many of the factories was formed to forestall any attempt to organization of workers. The relations between employers and employes can only be handled by the organized forces of each—the respective unions and employers or association of employers.

The "Age," a daily newspaper published in Melbourne, says:

"Australia has been safely left to work out their own industrial salvation. The process may be costly, but it is vain to dream of importing methods from any other country. Panaceas for our labor troubles will have to be indigenous if they are to be efficacious. The government would be wise to devote itself to the seeking of solutions suited to individual Australian's temperament and to the Australian nation's stage of development."

COAL OWNERS HIDE MACHINE GUNS; BACK UP LEGALIZED PRIVATE ARMY

By LOWELL LIMPUS
Special Correspondent New York Daily News

Probably you never heard of the town of Coverdale, Penn.

But you'd never heard of the village of St. Mihiel, either—15 years ago.

A grim and bloody battle placed the French town on the map. The name of Coverdale will be quite capable of sending the name of the Pennsylvania mining camp screaming through the headlines.

Do you think I exaggerate?

There are a lot of desperate men around Coverdale. Lots of them had their houses unroofed; their water turned off; their electricity stopped and their children hungry—repeatedly. They say they've been beaten. It's hard for their leaders to keep them quiet.

Do you think a riot in Coverdale is a far-fetched possibility? I don't.

But it will be horrible.

The Coal and Iron police are equipped to crush any rioting that might develop. Their machine guns are waiting. Likewise tear gas bombs. Huge searchlights are concealed in turreted nests with protecting machine guns beside them.

I admit I never saw these machine guns at Coverdale.

But I have the word of Col. George W. Freeman, assistant to the vice president of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation that they are in Coverdale.

Their location was pointed out to McCory (Daily News correspondent) and myself by certain members of the Coal and Iron police force, of which Freeman is the head, as well. I didn't tell Freeman about it, how-ever, when I asked him if we could have pictures of the guns.

"Who said we had machine guns?" he cried, excitedly.

"A lot of the miners saw them as you took them in," I temporized.

"Why, I didn't think anybody saw them," he returned.

"Then you do have them?" persisted.

"Why, yes," returned the coal company executive. "They're locked up at Coverdale, but we keep 'em oiled and all ready for use. And I'm the guy who will give the word when to use them.

"I'll admit I didn't think we needed them. Nor the tear gas bombs, either. I'd rather use an elm club to wrap around their necks if the Red Necks get gay. But we're ready."

And that's Coverdale.